

Farmers' Department.

THE BEST MANURE.—Generally the best manure is the one which contains all the nutritive matters required by plants. Such a fertilizer is barn-yard manure. Barn-yard manure, as the product of cattle which have consumed the crops of the farm, really restores to the soil those ingredients which have been taken away by cropping. Hence it is that the crops usually consumed by cattle, such as corn, small grain and hay, are usually better cultivated by farm-yard manure than anything else. To a whole farm whose whole product for sale is butter, there is no exhaustion from loss of ingredients, inasmuch as whatever is taken from the soil by cropping is returned in the form of manure. Where cheese is exported, the only loss can be phosphate of lime, and this in small quantity. So that so far as the nutrition of succeeding crops is concerned, the feeding of previous crops has furnished the means.

The best manure, secondly, is that in which the nutritive ingredients exist, nearly in the proportion in which they are drawn from the soil by cropping. This state of things exists obviously in a greater degree in barn-yard manure than in any other.

Thirdly.—The elements of manure should exist in a form best adapted to assimilation. A portion should be ready for the growth of the young plant; other portions should successively come in various periods of development. No manure supplies these conditions in a greater degree than properly prepared barn-yard manure. And by modifying its mode of preparation, you can adapt it to different circumstances.

As to ascertaining what fertilizer is best in any case, that can be best learned by experience. There is no royal road to fertilization. No chemical analysis, no mode of inquiring into the character of the soil, will infallibly teach us what fertilizing it most needs. The principles which we have enumerated will serve to guide us to a certain extent in this matter. Many practical rules are of great value, all governed by the locality in which they are to be applied.

CULTIVATION OF BEANS.—White beans are now commanding a very high price in the market, and there is every probability that they will still go higher. The quantity consumed by the army is immense, and it is not likely that the demand will be less for some time to come. They are easily raised, and are not especially subject to be destroyed by worms or flies. They are harvested and cleaned without difficulty, and when ready for market are in a compact form, and can be transported to market with facility. Judge Buel makes the following good suggestions in relation to cultivating this crop:

"Beans are a valuable crop, and with good care are as profitable as a wheat crop. They leave the soil in good till. I cultivated beans last year in three different ways, viz., in hills, in drills and sowed broadcast. I need not describe the first, which is a well-known process. I had an acre in drills, which was the best crop I ever saw. My management was this: On the acre of light ground, where the clover had been frozen out the preceding winter, I spread eight loads of long manure, and immediately plowed and harrowed the ground. Drills of furrows were then made with a light plough, at a distance of two and a half feet, and the beans sown along the furrow about the 25th of May, by the hand, at the rate of at least half a bushel on the acre. I then gauged a double mould-board plough which was passed once between the rows, and was followed by a light one-horse roller, which flattened the ridges. The crop was twice cleaned of weeds by the hoe, but not earth. The product was more than forty-eight bushels by actual measurement."

MANURING PEAR TREES.—A gentleman who has had considerable experience gives an account of his manner of manuring his pear orchard. In autumn he applies several barrow loads of coarse stable manure to each tree, spreading it several inches thick all around the tree as far as the roots extend. During the winter the soluble matter is gradually leached from the manure and carried into the soil. In the spring, what remains of the manure is covered with a coating of salt hay (or any other cheap hay), and it is allowed to remain on until fall, when it is removed, and manure applied as before.

THE BEST TIME TO CUT GRASS.—There is a variety of opinions prevalent on this subject, but the majority of farmers seem to favor the time when the greatest number of species are in full bloom. Some maintain that hay is most nutritious when the grass is ripe. Farmers are, however, many of them practicing earlier mowing than in former time, and experience seems to confirm the economy of this new practice. Some farmers began haying this week, and many more will begin next week, as the crop is early and luxuriant, says almost everybody. Hay cannot long keep up to \$12 a ton, as it has been sold for that in this city. Grass, when curing, should not be exposed too long to the sun, nor should it be rained on if it be possible to avoid it; for the more nearly it resembles "dry green grass," the more perfect the operation in curing, says another. Says an old writer: "Under the influence of rain, even when unimpaired by fermentation, hay must lose a considerable proportion of the organic and unimpaired principles necessary to render it a good aliment. Water alone removes from it more than a third of the nitrogenous matters which it contains."—Mass. Ploughman.

CUTTING AND CURING CLOVER.—Clover should be cut immediately after blossoming and before the seed is formed. It should be cured in such a manner as to lose as little of its foliage as possible, and therefore cannot be treated exactly as the natural grasses are. It should not be long exposed to the scorching sun, but after being wilted and partially dried it should be forked up into cocks and left to cure in this position. The fourth or fifth day, when the weather is fair and warm, open and air it an hour or two, and it will then be fit to cart to the barn. Clover cured in this way, without loss of its foliage, is better for milk cows and for sheep than any other hay. It may also be fed to horses that are not hard worked, or to young stock, but it is most valuable for cows in milk. For other form stock it is worth from two-thirds to three-fourths as much as the best hay.—Manual of Agriculture.

MAKING SOAP.—In the *Prairie Farmer* we find the following receipt for making soft soap, which is used, or ought to be, in every family:

In answer to one of your correspondents, who inquires about making soap with potash, I send the following receipt, which I consider the best and cheapest in my experience:

Melt thirty-nine pounds of grease, and put it in a barrel; take twenty-nine pounds of potash, and pour hot water on it; then pour it off into the grease; stirring it well—continue this until all the potash is melted or dissolved; add one paul of cold water, stirring it a good deal every day, until the barrel is full, then it is done. This is the best way; still if one wishes to hasten matters a little, they may put the same proportions together, and boil two or three hours, adding water until it is of proper strength, then dip it off into the barrel to cool, and stir once a day for a while, as old soap-makers do all soft soap. Potash soap is better if it stands a year before it is used, so it is best to make two or three barrels at a time. Be very careful to get the light ash colored potash; the reddish will spoil the soap.

For excellent hard soap, get the "concentrated lye" or potash, that comes in pound boxes, the directions accompanying each box; but the "concentrated lye" does not make good soft soap.

HOW TO SWEEP A CARPET.—Let me tell rural readers a good mode of sweeping carpets. Take a common washbroom, or some vessel large enough to admit a broom freely, and put in clean cold water to the depth of a foot or more. Then take a broom, (one partly worn, so as to be a little stiff, is the best) dip it in six inches or so, and hold over the tub, or go out of doors, and knock off all the drops of water. This can be done most effectively by holding it in one hand, rapping it with the other on the broom corn above where it is wet. Commence brushing lightly at first, going over with it the second time, or more, and if your carpet is very dirty do not sweep more than a square yard or two before dipping your broom in the water again; this will rinse off all the particles of dust adhering to the broom. Rap off the drops of water, as before, and begin again, continuing to do so till the whole is cleaned. Should the water get very dirty before completing the room, it can be changed. One who has never tried the experiment will probably be surprised at the quantity of dirt which will be washed from the broom into the water. A carpet can be cleaned more effectively in this way than it can possibly be done with a dry broom, as the particles of dust adhere to broom instead of rising to fall back on the carpet. I have dusted my table and chairs before sweeping in this way and could discover but a mere trifle of dust on them after getting through. There is no danger of injuring even a fancy carpet, if the drops of water are thoroughly removed from the broom. Let no one try it who has not time and patience.

—Correspondence *Moore's Rural New Yorker*.

The temptation for those fraudulently disposed and those who are careless, in these days of scarcity in coin, to pass for cents, tokens resembling cents, is great. Such persons will do well to read the following section of a law of Congress passed April 22, 1864.

"And it be further enacted, That if any person or persons shall make, issue, or pass, or cause to be made, issued or passed, any coin, card, token, or device whatsoever, in metal or by compounds, intended to pass or be passed as money for a one cent piece, or a two cent piece, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

—A young clerk in Albany saw a beautiful young girl among the Mormons who passed through that city, Saturday, and falling in love at first sight offered to marry her outright. He was scornfully refused, the girl preferring her chances of getting the twentieth or thirtieth part of a man in Utah.

ADVANTAGES OF EDUCATION.—Ah! said old Mrs. Roseberry, "learning is a great thing; I've often felt the need of it. Why, would you believe it, I'm now sixty years old, and only know the names of three months in the year, and them's spring, fall and autumn. I learnt the names of them when I was a little girl."

Aphorism by a man who has sown his wild oats,—"he who indulges in a lark before he goes to bed cannot rise with the lark the next morning."

For the last few days, the inquiry between friends, accidentally meeting, has been not, "how are you?" nor "how's your family?" but "how is your thermometer?" We are glad to add that the universal response yesterday was, "very much better, I thank you."

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
E. S. JAMES, Secretary.
JOHN P. CROZIER, Treasurer.
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—Two fat chickens and a turkey, sold at a New York market stall, were found to owe their plumpness to some little inside arrangements in the form of old stockings and a pair of drawers.

—Rats, it is said, eat harnesses for the sake of the salt deposited there by the perspiration. To prevent this mischief, deposit salt about the premises.

FRANKLIN COUNTY MARBLE WORKS,

ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Franklin County and vicinity, that having recently bought of H. H. Farnsworth all his stock in the Marble business, he is prepared to furnish, upon reasonable notice, all persons wishing anything in the marble line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Three living at a distance can confer with him by mail, and their letters will be promptly attended to.

My place of business has been removed to the Shop on Champlain street, formerly occupied by H. H. Farnsworth, where I shall be glad to fill any orders with which I may be favored.

CHARLES W. GREEN, 137
St. Albans, May 13, 1864.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS.—Both local and to travel everywhere, to take money for an article that will sell itself wherever and whenever exhibited. Agents make from \$25 to \$50 per week. No. 10 Patent Medicine, Book, or "Humboldt Business." Address, by mail, with one-cent postage stamp enclosed (for payment of return postage), to G. W. SPENCER, (Ct.) East Chester, N. H.

JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH ARRIVAL.

NEW GOODS.

AT MARVIN'S.

June 10, 1864. 13-1w

A HEAVY STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c.

DYE STUFFS, &c. Just received by the subscriber at their old stand, which they offer at wholesale or retail, at a small advance from cost.

We call special attention to a new oil for painting, cheaper than Linseed Oil, and which works equally well. Also, to Dutch's Pure White Lead, a thoroughly tested and highly approved article. Paints of every shade and quality. Varnish, Japan, Benzine, Paint-Brushes, &c., &c. L. D. DUTCHER & SON.

NEW FIRM.—The subscribers having purchased the Shop and Stock of Henry S. Bedard, and formed a co-partnership under the name and style of

S. S. & J. A. BEDARD.

have respectfully notified the people of Franklin County and vicinity, that they have fitted up in a neat and convenient manner their

HAIRNERSHOP.

on Main Street, St. Albans, adjoining the Drug Store of L. D. Dutcher and Son, where they will keep on hand and manufacture to order, all kinds of

Hairnere, Saddles, Bridles, Halters, Whips, Horse Blankets, Bells, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c.

They will pay special attention to Hairnere Making and Carriage Trimming, in all their branches.

Intending to employ experienced workmen only, and to sell their goods at a fair price, they hope to merit and receive a good share of public patronage.

Business cleaned, oil and repaired in the best manner and on short notice.

S. S. BEDARD, J. A. BEDARD, Successors to Henry M. Stevens.

Notice.—All those indebted to J. A. Bedard are requested to call and settle their accounts on or before the 1st of August, 1864.

St. Albans, March 17, 1864. J. A. BEDARD, J. A. BEDARD.

FARRAR BROTHERS, IRON MERCHANTS.

Dealers in Nails, Glass, Oil, Paints, Agricultural Tools, which we offer at a low cash figure. Corner Lake and Main Streets. St. Albans, March 16, 1864. 1-4f

MARCH 1864. New Goods!

CAMPAIGN OPENED.

At No. 2 Darrow Block!

The subscriber has received, and is receiving almost daily, large additions to his stock of

Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

making his assortment the largest and most complete of any in Vermont, and will be sold for cash at a very small advance from cost.

BLACK FROCK COATS,

Fancy Cassimere Frocks and Sacks

Of the latest style and finish.

Black Doe Pants,

Fancy light colored and dark

CASSIMERE PANTS,

And VESTS to match.

SPRING OVER SACKS,

RUBBER COATS.

Linon and Fancy Brown SHIRTS; Flannel SHIRTS; a great variety of GLOVES, COLLARS, TIES, SCARVES, STOCKS, SUSPENDERS, HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

No. 2 Darrow Block, St. Albans, Vermont. W. N. SMITH. 1-1y

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE DESIRING PERFECT "FITS."

The subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage with which he has been favored for the last fifteen years, and invites a continuance of the same. He still keeps his shop on James Saxe's store, and gives special attention to

CUSTOM WORK.

His Garments are made in the most

SUBSTANTIAL AND FASHIONABLE MANNER.

and being an experienced Cutter and Workman, he is able to guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders.

MICHAEL DISCOLL, 1-1f

ST. ALBANS MUSIC STORE.

Where every variety of Musical Instruments can be found. Pianos from five different manufacturers, viz: Steinway's, Chickering & Son, the United Piano-Fortes; J. P. Hale & Co., Woodward & Lothrop.

Melodions from three manufacturers, viz: Mason and Hamlin of Boston, Prescott & Brodgers of Concord, N. H., J. Estey's, Brattleboro', Vt.

Small Instruments of every kind. Sheet Music and Music Books. Card Photographs and Pictures at the lowest prices.

SEWING MACHINES.

from five different manufacturers, SINGERS is the best machine manufactured; fully warranted in every respect; lock stitch, alike on both sides.

All orders by mail, either for Musical Instruments, Music Books, or Sheet Music, or Sewing Machines, will meet with prompt attention.

Address, C. H. S. PIERCE, 1-1m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 3,000 Cavalry Horses,

For which fair prices will be paid on delivery. Said Horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) years old, from 14 to 16 hands high, full bodied, compactly built, bridle wise and of size sufficient for Cavalry purposes. The undersigned are prepared to contract for parties to be delivered.

St. Albans. Horses will be received at the above named place and inspected on and after Monday, March 28th. Parties wishing to contract for the delivery of Horses, can at all times do so with Stephen L. Goodell, at his Headquarters in "Hitch" Building, State Street, Montpelier, Vt.

STEPHEN L. GOODELL, 2-4f

JUST RECEIVED, SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

—OF—

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS

A FINE ASSORTMENT, AT

MARVIN'S.

DR. MARSHALL'S HEADACHE AND CATARRH SNUFF.

This Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the most useful and complete remedy for Headache, Cold in the Head, and Headache. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of sore eyes. Dr. Marshall has been recommended by it, and has often been greatly improved by its use. It opens and purges out all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is recommended by many of the best physicians and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere.

More than thirty years' experience has proved its great value; and at this moment it stands higher than ever before.

Sold by all Druggists.

PROSPECTUS OF THE VERMONT TRANSCRIPT, A NEW WEEKLY UNION PAPER.

ESTABLISHED AT ST. ALBANS, VT.

For the free discussion of current topics in every department of American Life.

THE VERMONT TRANSCRIPT is designed to be a thoroughly Union Vermont newspaper. Its motto will be "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." In its columns will be found the latest and latest intelligence of the day. Early reports of the markets and reliable intelligence of business will be regularly given. Practical articles upon agricultural and commercial subjects will find a place in its columns. In the department of literary miscellany it will strive to be surpassed by no other weekly journal. In variety and fullness of information on current topics, and in the extent of its correspondence, it will endeavor to give satisfaction to all.

Its typographical appearance will be such as to commend it to all classes of readers. With the advantage of new types, and diligent attention to its mechanical neatness and accuracy, THE TRANSCRIPT will aim to merit, and hope to secure, a reasonable measure of popular favor.

Endeavoring to offer at once an instructive and entertaining Family Paper, and a carefully digested record of current events, the Publisher will strive to render THE VERMONT TRANSCRIPT a useful and popular journal, and will be glad to encourage and welcome to their friends.

R. A. CUTLER, Publisher

St. Albans, Vt., March 18, 1864. 1-4f

Central Army Co., Inc.,

St. Albans, Vt.

REMY M. STEVENS,

GEORGE F. HARRISON,

SAMUEL S. BELMAN,

LEONARD GILMAN,

GEORGE G. HUNT,

LETHBRIDGE BROWN,

St. Albans, Vt., March 18, 1864. 1-4f

MCGOWAN BROTHERS,

2 Doors North of the American House,

ST. ALBANS, VT.,

Keeps constantly on hand

PUMPS,

LEAD PIPE,

ZINC,

TIN AND COPPER WARES, &c.

BEST KEROSENE OIL.

SHAWLS,

FIRST CLASS STOVES

WE HAVE THE

Home Comfort,

Troy Capital,

Rip Rap,

King and Prince,

Morning Glory,

&c., &c. &c.

OLD PUMPS, LEAD PIPE, BRASS, COPPER, and TIN WARES.

Required at short notice, and prices made satisfactory.

ALSO, have received a full supply of

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Such as Brown, Coffee, Crushed and Granulated Sugars; Tea, Coffee, Tobacco—fine cut, plug, and smoking; Rice, Spice, Ginger, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Starch, Saleratus, Mustard, and a superior quality of SYRUP.

Brooms, Matches, &c., &c.

All the articles above enumerated are offered for sale at the lowest cash prices.

Please call at our NEW LOCATION, at the Store formerly occupied by S. & W. W. Gannett.

St. Albans, March 28, 1864. MARVIN, 3-1y

CASH paid for 3,000 Dairy Skins—Pales on, well salted, free from cuts, and dry.

MCGOWAN BROTHERS, 1-1y

PATENT HORSE HAY RAKES.

The subscriber respectfully notifies his friends and the public, that he still keeps for sale the BEXLEY HORSE RAKE, which gives good satisfaction wherever used, and is generally preferred to any other kind, for the ease with which it can be operated. It has been tested on all sorts of land, and in all descriptions of work. It gathers hay easily and thoroughly, and works well on rough, uneven ground. The rake is in the hands of the head by pulling it towards him. It is confidently claimed that it is the most perfect horse hay rake thus far invented.

URAH M. SUNDERLAND, Agent, 11-3w

WORCESTER'S ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY.

THE BEST DICTIONARY EXTANT.

This massive volume contains one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four pages. It is illustrated by more than one thousand wood cuts; five thousand words are arranged in alphabetical order of all sorts of land, and in all descriptions of work. It gathers hay easily and thoroughly, and works well on rough, uneven ground. The rake is in the hands of the head by pulling it towards him. It is confidently claimed that it is the most perfect horse hay rake thus far invented.

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